BY SHEPHERD & JENKINS

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month ..... $ 5 00
" 3 months 15 00
" 6 months 25 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 5 00
" 6 months 10 00

Always to be paid for before the paper is to be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City of Raleigh, we are prepared to execute, on orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING, ... handsomely and promptly executed on ...

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at ..... 7 A M
Northern, via T A R B daily at ..... 1 P M
" " N C R R, at ..... 11 A M
Western, " " " ..... 11 A M
Augusta, " " " ..... 11 A M
Fayetteville, " " " ..... 9 A M
Apex Depot, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at ..... 12 M
Carthage Thursdays opens at ..... 11 A M
Hammerstown, Wednesdays " ..... 5 P M
Leesburg, " at ..... 2 P M
Hexbore, " at ..... 12 M
Eastern closes daily at ..... 9 A M
Northern, via T A R B, at ..... 9 A M
" " N C R R, at ..... 9 P M
Western, " " ..... 9 P M
Augusta, " " ..... 9 P M
Fayetteville, " at ..... 12 M & 9 P M
Apex Depot, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at ..... 2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at ..... 6 A M
Summerville, Tuesdays at ..... 9 A M
Leesburg, Wednesdays at ..... 1 P M
Hexbore, via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at ..... 1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A M, and from 11 A M to 6 P M during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—W. J. Saunders—Announces himself a candidate for the office of doorkeeper of the Senate.

THE gas failed again on Sunday night at about 10 o'clock, and we had to fall back on candles. It is really astonishing that the N. C. Railroad cannot transport enough rosin at $6 a barrel for 40 miles, to keep the works going. We would respectfully suggest that, hereafter when the supply of gas is low, the street lights might be dispensed with. Those who will go out at night can grope their way in darkness better than the newspaper offices, the government offices and private houses can do without lights.

Large numbers of men who enter the service under orders recently issued, are arriving in this city by every train, and will be sent forward we suppose as fast as they can be examined and enrolled. If these orders are being as rigidly enforced in other States as they are here a large number of men must be added to our armies—enough we hope to render them sufficiently strong to resist the enemy at every point.

We have no news from Wilmington since our last, but learn that persons who left that place very recently say that an attack is considered imminent, and that every preparation is being made to give the enemy a warm reception.

From the Confederate.]

GRIMES' BRIGADE.

List of casualties in Grimes' N. C. Brigade, at Winchester on the 19th of Sept. and the 22d of Sept. at Fisher's Hill.

General and Staff—Wounded—Capt Wm L London, A A G. Capt Wm E Stitt, commanding 1st Division Sharpshooters, Lt Wm S Barnes acting Aid De Camp.

32d REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

Company A—Killed—None.
Wounded—S Sawyer.
Missing—James Wharton, James Leachville, Frank Gibson and J L Lyndum.

Co B—Killed—Wm M Pherson.
Wounded—Martin Cochrman.
Missing—Jno Powers, Wm Turner, Fed Akerman and W Cheshington.

Co D—Wounded and Captured—Wm Daughtry and Thos Pope.

Co E—Killed—Jeff Robinson.
Wounded—Thos Boston, S E Workman, R J Wright, J L Crouse.
Missing—E Gant, J H Caldwell, J Rudisill, E M Gordon, J Whitemore, L Westlick.

Co F—Killed—Lt J A Smith.
Wounded—M L Jones, L D P Lorets, M A Abernathy and A D Cook.
Missing—S P Pope, E James and S Parker.

Co G—Killed—A T King.
Missing—A Payne, F Allen, E Allred, C Strouncs, D W Reeves and T Moore.

Co H—Missing—Sergt G F Hunter and L E Bramwell.

Co I—Killed—W Riley.
Wounded—H C Hinton, N Foster, G W. Ferrel, H C Moore and S E Brown.
Missing—S M Riggsbee, R F Poe, R Holvey, R D Mason and T S Riggsbee.

Co K—Killed—Capt J I Foster, (commanding regt.)
Wounded—A W Jackson and Thos Montgomery.
Missing—Privs Bevin and J W Bell.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	6
Wounded,	20
Missing,	34
Total,	60

43d REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

Co A—Killed—Priv M D Carr.
Wounded—Lt T J Bostick, Sergt J J Carr, Isaac Bostick, Thos Caffrey and J D Turner.
Missing—J O Carr, R A Chambers, Jacob Lanier, B B Bryant, J Pearsall and E F Brinson.

Co B—Killed—J F Rumfelt.
Wounded—J M Alexander, Asa Helms, Wm M Aycock, M Stegall, J Barnes, Sergt J L Griffith and J L Thornburg.
Missing—J Little and J A Wilson.

Co C—Wounded—Wm Winburn, — Edwards, G W Mathias, J Rose and M G Little.
Missing—E Burgess and W F Dixon.

Co D—Killed—Lt A G W Wills.
Wounded—Jno S Whitaker, Sergt J Beaven, J J Brjtt, J E Adkins, S R Strickland and M G Manning.
Missing—B F White, C Boothee, H Carter, S Bradley, Geo D Heath and E Johnston.

Co E—Wounded—Sergt S C Wooten, R E Allen, W Dickens and P Harris.
Missing—W H Weeks, R Pitt, H G Edwards, G Fleming, W E Owens, L Drake and Wm H Mayo.

Co F—Killed—Corpl M N Dickes, W A Adkins and E Kellum.
Wounded—Sergt Wm M Imgrem, G W Brooter and G G Gaines.
Missing—J E Moore, R E Lewis, W J Cary and S W Rogers.

Co G—Wounded—Lt L E Crocker, Sergt W D T Aiken, S H Robbins, N M Barrow, S H White, J W Stuart, D Thompson, G W Spiersing, T T Roland and E Beain.
Missing—E S Ring, E K Thompson, R B Pasehall, R P Pitchford and N Capps.

Co H—Wounded—Sergt J M Legrand, D T Smith, W G Thomas, J C Lockhart, Pad Boggan, A A Ledbetter and J C Poreton.

Co I—Killed—Augustus Gilmore.
Wounded—Capt R T Bell, J A Allen, Wm M Liles, A H Gallegle, J G Lowe, J R Marsh, A Saunders, N R Taulton and Jas West.
Missing—J M Cox, J S Brooks, Thos Price, B Teat, F R Threadgill, S G Liles and J H Planner.

K—Killed—Robert Williams.
Wounded—Capt H Burdivett, Corpl T B Fisher, J M Henry, B Harper, A J Newton, J B Pelcot, G E Tucker, W W Taylor, K Taylor and E A Farmer.
Missing—C C Gregg, J C Falkner, S B Harrington, J W Lile, G E Sikes and Thos Swink.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	9
Wounded,	70
Missing,	43
Total,	122

43d REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

Co A—Killed—Sergt Thos Lawellon, J W Pyrtle, T Barnes, Wm Barnes and D C Joyce.
Wounded—Lt J W Vernon, T Holland, D J Craddock, J R Turner and W D Evans.
Missing—W H Bundrest.

Co B—Wounded—Robt Kirkman, Oliver Wheeler, Wm Wheeler and A Deaton.
Missing—Sergt G A Klutts, Wm Grant, Jno Coble, Wm Kirkman, J W Lovett, Wm Mann and R Wood.

Co C—Killed—Lt S W Donnell, Sergt A G Causey and D Perman.
Wounded—Sergt A M Brasher, Wm Aldred, C Allen, J Y Brown, F Sheffner, C Barnes, J T Wright, J M Wright and J Rumley.
Missing—J Ried, Wm Permar, C Smith, T Howerton and M Williams.

Co D—Killed—Sergt T B Wilson and S W Robertson.
Wounded—J A Price, E L Jones, J W McMichael, Jno Troxter and Wm Southard.
Missing—W H Pratt, J O Southern, J K Carter, Jas Dalton, J D Baughn, W L Joyce, E Q Wagoner and Jas Sheeron.

Co E—Killed—R W Stallins.
Wounded—Lt A F Walker, D L Hopkins, J D Hopkins, J G Jackson, W A J Cody and T W Hopkins.
Missing—Lt M G Webb, Jno Dixon, W G Smothers and D V Boyce.

Co F—Wounded—Lt L J Martin, Jno Lovelace, E M Ledford, H Parcell and Jno Stewart.
Missing—Sergt J J Pool, C C Martin, R Osborne, Berry Cutto, R Gaily, Wm Presnet and Jno Robertson.

Co G—Wounded—J T Roach, J M McCollum, S Simpson, W T Carter and J H Carter.
Missing—W T Cheek, M Butler and J Richardson.

Co H—Wounded—Sergt W T Gannon, Wm Sherpshire, S Randolph and J R Pritchett.
Missing—W B McKinney, A J Allen, W H Jones, L J Burton, J Saunders, J R Wall, J T Lumpkin and P P Watkins.

Co K—Wounded—Lt J P Erwin, T J Holton, J Welbourne, J T Perry and J Gray.
Missing—W G Berryhill, R Simpson, J Eaton, A Jackson and M Coleman.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Killed,	1	10
Wounded,	5	48
Missing,	2	40
Total,	8	103

FROM THE SERVIAN.

The golden lemon swinging,
Beside the shining sea—
'Tis the apple bears him singing
'Oh! what so fair as me?'

In the leafy orchard riding
The apple hears him sing;
And answers him with chiding,
"I am a fairer thing!"

Up looks the summer meadow,
And laughs upon the air—
Green apple in the shadow,
"Than thee I am more fair!"

Then the maiden, pure of kisses,
Takes up the meadow's boast—
"What idle folly this is:
'Tis I am worth the most!"

Then laugs the young man slightly,
The bachelor so gay—
"I hold you all but slightly
Beside myself to-day!

"I shall pluck you, lemon, glowing
Beside the shining sea!
I shall pluck you, apple, growing
Upon your lofty tree!

"You meadow, clover laden,
By me you shall be mown!
And you, my unkissed maiden,
This day shall be my own!"

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Monday says:

Since our last report ninety six shots have been fired by the enemy at Fort Sumter, and seventy-nine at Sullivan's and James' Islands. But two shells have been thrown at the city.

Observations of the movements on Morris Island yesterday, give good grounds for the belief that our brave officers who have been in confinement there for some weeks past, have at last been liberated from the "Pen" owing, probably, to the removal of the Yankee prisoners from this city.

It was noticed that a large body of men, (supposed to be the prisoners) were marched, under guard, from the pen to the lower end of the Island, where, in the course of the afternoon, they were embarked on a transport, which steamed southward.

MR. BOYCE'S LETTER.—We bespeak for this document the special attention of our readers. The writer discourses like a statesman and a philosopher. His arguments and facts are irrepressible.

When we make peace it must be a perfectly friendly peace. There must be no "roots of bitterness" left. Mr Boyce recognizes, and all our statesmen must learn the fact, that two hostile Republics cannot exist on this continent. Two hostile governments may exist—but they would soon cease to be Republics. The necessity of keeping large standing armies would soon convert them into military despotisms—despotisms compared with which that of Russia or Austria would be perfect liberty! Let our statesmen ponder these facts!—*Athens Watchman.*

A Tennesseean is advocating, through one of the Georgia papers, the employment of slaves as soldiers. How many will he promise from his State? Had they not better put in the white material first?

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis.*

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

H. A. Whitaker

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS FROM

WILMINGTON AND RICHMOND.

BI CARBONATE SODA, BLACK PEPPER, ALL SPICE, CLOVES, ENGLISH PICKLES in quart Jars.

Gentlemen's Felt Hats,
Cups and Saucers,
Knives and Forks,

Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, Colored Handkerchiefs, Head &c., 6-4 Bleaching, Needles, Pins, Fine and Coarse Combs, Looking Glasses, Coates' Spool Cotton, all numbers.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Guitar and Violin Strings.

Toilet Soap. A supply of Hard Washing Soap daily expected, all grades of Tobacco, Brooms, Fancy Pipes, wholesale and retail. Family Groceries constantly on hand. A few dozen Tumblers and Wine Glasses left.—Cash store. Highest market price paid for country produce at

Oct 22-2t E. A. WHITAKER'S.
Standard copy.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Cokesbury, and at this place.

Persons bringing wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. C. A.
July 2-dawtf

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to
Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Books ready for trucking the Cards on, and may be sold at $22.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot hacked ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
Oct 21-dlw wtt.
State papers copy; Dallies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

AXES! AXES! AXES!

WE WILL PAY FROM $6 TO $7 FOR OLD AXES, or will put steel in one axe for two old ones. 5 and 6 inch Hrove Fire made to order.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Oct 20-1w North State Iron and Brass Works.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

NEW STORE.

J. KARRER HAS JUST OPENED A NEW CONfectionary and fruit Store on Fayetteville street, opposite the Post Office, where may be found a large assortment of cream and sugar candy, cakes, apples, cheese and sweet cider. Also a nice lot of imported segars, tobacco and matches. Oct 17-dlw

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.
Oct 17-tf MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 23-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Living at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 13-tf

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, decd., sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in any funds that can be used in settling the estate, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters.
SOL. WIGGINS,
Oct 16-dtd* Executor.

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Dento Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Lazer, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTHCAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in view of the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the consumer, and it is to be hoped to the indigent of our country. The lowering of prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs	$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	3 00
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 00
do	without handles, each,	11 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	80
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	40
do	salted, per pound,	1 00
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	2 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	5 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth.	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	4 50
do	shelled, sacks not included, per bush 56 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	"	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head.	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	250 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	214 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	178 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,000 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	5 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	5 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	3 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach'o dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	3 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 62
do	salted, per pound,	3 30
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	50 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good; per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 5¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buss of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 23 lbs,	75
Ship staff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	5 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	3 00
do	unwashed, per pound	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	3 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	37 00
Hire of horse, per day,	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary pleasure supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their surplus as soon as possible, for the support of the army in the immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. In pronouncing on assessment further, good and satisfactory reasons for disapproval on appeal, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) E. H. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stockaville, N. C.
Com'e Appraisement for State of N. C.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills on Neuse River.
Oct 18-tf W. R. RICHARDSON

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, of sufficient capacity for a large family.
Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 18-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM ENGINE 12 HORSE POWER. BOIL er 20 ft. long, 30 inch diameter, 20 ft. shafting 2⅛ inch, 12 pulleys turnings. Two Grist Mills and fixtures. Blacksmith shop and tools; One Dwelling House, good garden, ⅝ acre lot with a good business that will yield three hundred per cent. on the investment. Immediate possession given, with the business taught. Apply immediately to BOX 256, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 17-dlw.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 6-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED Oil.
Sept. 26-tf MILLER & RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin. Confederate Bonds.
Sept 23-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE!

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage.
Sept 30-tf F. I. W.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

PRINTING!

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"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

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We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6-dtf&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible], N. C.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Gov. Vance returned to this city from Augusta, Ga., on Friday night last. A series of resolutions adopted by the Governors will be found in to-days issue. The Greensboro' *Citizen* states that Gov. Vance said while there on Friday, that things are encouraging in Georgia; that Gen. Hood had taken 12,000 prisoners in a fight since he commenced his move in Sherman's rear.—*Conservative* 24th.

The above comforting paragraph is from the Governor's newspaper of Monday. As to the assertion of the Governor, that "things are encouraging in Georgia," we have only to remember his speech, made in this city on the night of the 4th of August, in which he promised that assemblage peace and independence in ninety days, to determine what this "encouraging" reference to Georgia is worth. Such news as the authorities allow to reach us, through the papers and over the wires, is not of an encouraging character, and we can see nothing to be gained by holding out false lights to the people.

Not only is the intelligence we receive from Georgia, through public channels, such as to make us anxious as to future operations, but that which comes to us privately is really gloomy and discouraging. Georgia is not reinforcing Hood, the Tennesseans are not flying to arms, and we doubt if he has as many to-day, as he had when he left Lovejoy's, some weeks ago.—True, he has torn up the railroad, taken some negro prisoners, and destroyed considerable property, but the road is being repaired, the enemy are reinforcing, and Gen. Hood has probably lost about as many men by the operations of the campaign as the enemy have. And more than all, and worse than all, there is nothing in what has been done or what is likely to be done, to induce us to believe that Sherman will be driven across the Ohio or that the line of communication between Nashville and Atlanta will be permanently or seriously interfered with. Unless the people of Georgia and adjoining States will do better than they have done for the last five months, Sherman will remain in Georgia.

Of the 12,000 prisoners alluded to we suppose the 4,000 that were not taken at Rome, are counted. Our own papers tell us that our loss at Altoona in killed, wounded and prisoners was heavy, but we are not permitted to have any particulars, for fear we suppose, the "encouraging" news might be understood by the people and "important movements," about which we have heard so much, be interfered with. But if the people will only remember how they have been misled and deceived by the promises and predictions of officials, heretofore, they will not be deceived again.

We contend that this country belongs to the people, the government is theirs, the war is theirs, and men in office are their agents or servants, not their masters; and those in whom their happy thus confided and whom they have thus trusted have no right to hold back facts bearing upon their present and future destiny, from them.

We have recently seen and conversed with intelligent gentlemen from Georgia, and if "things are encouraging" in that State they were ignorant of the fact. On the contrary we found them much more despondent than any one we have ever seen in North Carolina. We hope that Georgia may be relieved of the presence of the enemy, but should we appear that we looked for such a result from Hood's present campaign we should state what we did not believe. Sherman certainly outnumbers him two or three to one, and if Hood takes care of himself, with such odds against him, he will do well.

Prudence and safety may sometimes justify the withholding of facts, but perversion, or misrepresentation will never benefit any cause.

The Weekly Press.

The *Mississippian* republishes an article from its files of 1863 to prove that the *credit* of introducing the subject of employing slaves as soldiers belongs to that journal, and insists that those who opposed the measure then, are now clamorous for it, and that the President and others high in authority have embraced its views.

Urging the employment of negro slaves to fight our battles, the *Mississippian* says:

"Let Congress in its next session come up to the question like men who realize the true issues of the struggle. Let them put every able-bodied negro in the service of the Confederacy, and guarantee an honorable discharge—that is, freedom—to all who make good and faithful soldiers. We believe that such an act on the part of our Congress would end the war at once and secure our independence; and in the absence of some such policy it is more than likely that the war will be waged four years longer with the slaves liberated by force and turned against us, and with imminent danger of our subjugation."

Now if it be true that we are not and never have been fighting for the property we have in slaves, and that we are willing to free all able-bodied negroes who will help us establish our independence, why not go the whole figure and propose to Abolition England that in the event she will recognize us and help us establish our independence, we will free all the negroes? If we can get our independence only by and through the slaves, let us try diplomacy now, before arms are put in their hands, for it will be a sad day to the people of these States when 250,000 able-bodied slaves shall be organized as soldiers and have arms put in their hands. Puts the men who would fight for their holding in mid slaves, women and children. Would they lay down their arms, after the Yankees should be vanquished, until the *status* of their wives and children were fixed? We think not. The negro has been the only thing in the way to peace from the first; and after nearly four years of blood, carnage and suffering that surpasses anything in modern times, to make and our right to hold the negroes as slaves, we gravely propose to free 250,000 by a stroke of the pen, and to arm them to fight for our liberty! Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

Who are the Friends of the Government?

Who are the real friends of the government? Do those who are running about spotting others for their political opinions and acting as spies, detectives and common informers, and then demanding specie for house rent or negro hire, serve the cause? It has become common to hear specie demanded in trade, and houses can scarcely be had without it; and yet those who demand it and refuse the currency belong to what is known as the "loyal" party, and are zealous advocates of the war, so long as no service or sacrifice is required of them. Lip service has about played out, and the time has arrived when a man will be judged by his acts. If a man refuses to rent his house, to hire his negro, or to sell provisions or property he offers in market, for Confederate money, then you may set it down that he has no confidence in the government, its currency or the success of the cause. He may blab before the crowd that Confederate notes are as good as gold, and some fools may believe him sincere, but the fact that he refuses to receive them in the payment of debts, or for what he has to sell, is proof positive that he has no confidence in the currency or the power that issues it.

We have never refused Confederate money and we never shall, as long as it is in circulation. We take it in business, we receive it in the payment of debts created previous to the commencement of the war, and will sell what we have for it; and yet we are called an enemy to the government by the scavengers of those in authority, while these repudiators of the currency and enemies of the cause, are the pets and favorites of those in power and the recipients of their bounty. Every man who demands gold for house rent or provisions in these trying times should be starved.

"The Yankees pretend to have discovered a secret, oath-bound organization in their midst, the object of which "is military service against the United States, and armed resistance to the laws." It is known by various names, "Mutual Protective Society," the "Circle of Honor," "Knights of the Mighty Host" and "Knights of the Golden Circle." Among the members are C. L. Vallandigham, P. C. Wright of N. Y., and Hon. D. W. Voorhees. The number of the members is estimated at 500,000 to 1,000,000, and the the fighting men at 300,000.

We find the above in an exchange, and suppose it is very much like the "red string" nigger's nest that was found here last summer.—No one need congratulate themselves on the probability of revolution at the North, for while they may quarrel among themselves and abuse one another for political purposes, they are united in the prosecution of the war; and we must either continue to fight them or negotiate with them. It is such barefaced lying as the above paragraph contains that commenced and has continued this war, and until the fanatics who thus deceive the people are disposed of we are not likely to have any peace or good government.

Refugees.—Our population is rapidly on the increase, and we notice the appearance of new faces on our streets daily. Many of these are from Petersburg, people who have been entertaining and ministering to the wants of refugees for the last two years or more, and who now in turn are themselves refugees. Such are some of the horrors and sufferings of war; the family that is in affluence to-day may be beggared and wandering outcasts to-morrow. The Petersburg refugees, and in fact all refugees, deserve our sympathies and all the kindness we have to bestow. The *Christian Sun* says:

The old inhabitants of this city, as they walk the streets, visit the places of trade and the houses of worship, must miss a large number of familiar faces.

The constant shelling and prospect of a hard winter, have driven large numbers to the country and the different towns and villages of this State and North Carolina, while many have found temporary homes farther South.

For two or three years past Petersburg has been overrun with refugees from the lower country, and those who have received them have in turn become refugees.—Thus we learn by experience to sympathize one with another. It is hard upon all who have been driven from home, but especially so with those who have been driven a second time from home. We hope the people among whom they will now have to sojourn temporarily, will appreciate their position.

Had any man of Conservative views proposed, in 1860, to free 250,000 slaves for any purpose, to accomplish any object, or under any possible circumstances, the secession leaders would have had him mobbed, perhaps hung, on the spot; but now the leading friends of the Administration propose not only to free them but to put arms in their hands, and we are asked to support the proposition. We protest against freeing the negroes under any circumstances, and hence we were opposed to the war in the beginning and are opposed to it now, because we have ever believed that if prolonged, it would end in the overthrow of slavery.

Extra copies of the Weekly Progress containing the letter of Mr. Boyce to Mr. Davis, and his speech at Columbia, may be had at this office.

The Presidential election takes place in the North two weeks from to-day. The constitution provides that it shall be held on [illegible] after the first Monday in November, and [illegible] week that will be the first Monday in November, and [illegible] election will occur on the 8th, two weeks from to-day. Meantime we do not look for any general engagement about Petersburg or Richmond between now and that time, for the Republicans are content to risk their election on the present military situation, especially after the result of the recent elections and the vote in the army.—The soldiers have nearly all voted the Republican ticket, and will vote it in November, if no reverses be encountered. Gen. Lee has been largely reinforced, his army is represented as being in splendid condition, and he may force Grant to fight; but we do not expect the enemy to bring on a battle. Nor would it be all surprise us if the two armies should spend the winter behind their present works and consume the time in occasional cannonading and picket firing. Grant wants Richmond but he hopes to get it by ditching, strategy, manoeuvering, and not by fighting. We may be mistaken, but we think that the history of the past four months gives a color of plausibility to our reasoning. We do not look for any general engagement in Virginia for the present.

ADDITIONAL NORTHERN NEWS.

From Sheridan's Department—Sheridan Resumed Command.

General Sheridan arrived in Martinsburg on Tuesday evening on his return from Washington to his command. A letter from there, dated the 18th, says:

Powell's division of cavalry has been on a raid in Luray Valley, and has succeeded in laying that valley in waste in the same degree with the Shenandoah. Everything of value to the rebel cause has been destroyed.

While General Sheridan has been absent on his flying circuit about his command, we have been entertained here by rebel stories of the defeat of our armies in the Valley. Of course these reports were entirely without foundation. General Sheridan never leaves his command for two days where it is in danger of an attack. He is always present where it fights, and, what is more, as the great Napoleon always thought, he is always successful.

A gentleman who left Sheridan's army yesterday, reports that the rebels, at Strasburg, Fisher's Hill, on the left of the position, heretofore occupied by General Crook, had not attacking fortifications there. Our troops are in the neighborhood of Strasburg.

Meeting of a "Peace Convention."

The "Peace Convention" met in Chicago on the 13th instant. Alexander Long of Ohio, was one of the prominent men present. Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States are to be nominated. A telegram says:

It is understood that the nominations will be made conditional. If either of the Presidential candidates, Lincoln or McClellan, subscribes to the platform, these nominations will be withdrawn and peace men will support him. The delegates are very bitter on McClellan. They complain that they were unceremoniously treated at Chicago, and very snubbily by McClellan. No delegate is permitted to the Convention who does not sign a pledge that he will not support McClellan. They think his dandling politics, like his shilly shally in military policy, will only serve to prolong the war; and, between the two, prefer the sharp and vigorous policy of the Administration as likely soonest to bring peace.—Vallandigham peace men are not admitted.—They are considered time servers of the meanest sort of political worms, who will wriggle into any shape for selfish purposes.

The platform will be fixed to-morrow and nominations made on the day after.

Long is talked of for President and Singleton as vice President.

McClellan men affect to despise this movement; but it is likely to make no inconsiderable diversion unless McClellan comes down from his war stilts. The chief object of the Convention is to bring such a pressure on him as will bring him up roundly to the support of the Chicago resolutions.

General Price's Movements in Missouri.

A telegram, dated St. Louis the 13th, gives the following as the latest news from General Price's movements in Missouri:

Price's headquarters are reported to be at Lexington. General Curtis drove the rebels out of Independence on Sunday, and his advance, at last accounts, was fifteen miles this side.

A Raid into Kentucky.

The New Albany (Indiana) *Ledger* of this evening publishes a report, which it deems reliable, that from one thousand to one thousand two hundred guerillas, under Hinds, who made a raid into Indiana, near Leavenworth, last year, have concentrated near Bradenburg, Kentucky, and a portion of them had entered the town and robbed the citizens of a large amount of valuable property.

The Free State Constitution for Maryland.

The Abolition Convention was already on hand to get up a new free State government for Maryland. Directly it was announced that the emancipation constitution had been carried, this convention met and nominated Thomas Swann, of Baltimore, for Governor, and Dr. C. C. Cox, of Talbot county, for Lieutenant-Governor. A letter from Baltimore, says:

Mr. Swann's past career in the State and city is well known as President for a long while of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad when it was being pushed through to the Ohio river, and subsequently as Mayor of Baltimore in Know-Knothing times. Though at first holding back on the emancipation subject, and committing himself to a gradual system, he finally went over to the radicals under the pressure and exigency of immediate action, and secures a nomination which is equivalent to an election. Dr. Cox is another [illegible] here, and resides in Talbot county. Hon. Alexander Randall, of Annapolis, [illegible] for Attorney-General of [illegible], Robert J. Jones of Caroline, for [illegible] and Hon. Daniel Weisel, for Judge [illegible] Appeals. The vote being an [illegible] ticket, [illegible] the court to five judges.

It is stated in Washington that Governor Bradford had decided to throw out the soldier's vote upon the new constitution of Maryland, as, according to the existing State law, soldiers were not authorized to vote. This will knock the coalition's stock in the head, if true, as without the soldiers' vote the constitution is in a minority.

Around Richmond—Death of General Birney.

Comparative quiet, according to the *Herald*, reigns in the Yankee army in front of Richmond and Petersburg. On Sunday Secretary of War Stanton and Secretary of Treasury Fessenden, accompanied by a very distinguished party, visited General Grant's headquarters. A call was also made upon General Butler, and it was the intention of the gentlemen present to visit the front at Petersburg on Monday. The rebels are showing a disposition to press the right of our line lying south of the Appomattox, but have made no direct attack. The rebels still keep up their artillery fire on their friends at Dutch Gap canal. The weather continues cool and pleasant.

Major-General D. B. Birney, who left his command in front of Richmond, a few days since, on account of an attack of malarial fever, died at Philadelphia on Thursday evening.

Miscellaneous.

The superintendent of the Chesapeak and Ohio canal, in a letter dated at Point of Rocks, Maryland, says Mosby made a raid on the boats on Saturday, capturing and burning four or five and carrying away many mules and horses and some prisoners.—Many boats are there, but will not move until something be done by the military authorities for their protection.

Gold opened in New York on Tuesday at 215, and under reports that the Government was selling, fell to 205 7-8. From this point it rallied to 211, and closed at 209 3-4.

It was reported at Memphis on Sunday evening that General Forrest, at the head of a strong body of cavalry, was but a short distance from that city. Much excitement prevailed in consequence.

Charles H. Foster, of Virginia, State Attorney at Norfolk, has been sentenced to six months' confinement for the use of treasonable language.

The Captain of a schooner which arrived at Havana on the 11th instant from Nassau, New Providence, reports that he was spoken off Salt Key bank by the privateer Florida, which was steering towards Havana.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated for Congress Judge Abbott for the Fourth Congressional District.

WAR NEWS.

GEORGIA.

The fog is yet resting heavily upon the scene of late operations in Georgia, and the papers of that State, beyond constant promises of "important movements" ahead, give us but little.—A correspondent of a Macon paper, writing from Jacksonville, Ala., Oct. 17th, gives the following account of Hood's march up the Georgia State road:

The road was first struck above Mariet ta, and communication with Atlanta from that way to this ceased. At Altoona Gen. French made an unfortunate attack. He lost many men and won nothing. He was sent there under the impression that the garrison consisted of only three hundred, when, according to Sherman, there was a whole corps. Had he been a General of the proper capacity he would have quickly learned the mistake of his corps commander and drew off. The reason that the place was not captured was because that would have interfered with the commanding General's plans, which was to accept no engagement of importance, to attack no strong garrisons, but to reserve the whole strength of the army for battles beyond the borders of Georgia.

From Altoona a detour was made to the left, and the Coosa crossed at several different places.

The confounded Yankees thought then they would get a general battle near Rome on last Wednesday. But General Hood amused them with a squadron of cavalry while he passed on to Dalton. Sherman came upon the cavalry, and, thinking the whole rebel strength was behind them, made his dispositions for a pitched battle. The cavalry skirmished and fought him for two days and finally drew off, worsted, it is true, and of course, but invaluable time was gained, for on that day, (Thursday,) Gen Hood sent in a flag of truce to Col. Johnston at Dalton and gave him five minutes to haul down his colors.

This peremptory command brought the Colonel to our General in person, and he begged and pled for terms. But Gen. Hood told him that if he was in command of white men instead of slaves, he should be treated; but that he would grant him no terms. The Colonel thought the terms hard, but promptly hauled down his flag, and surrendered eight hundred negroes, two hundred and fifty white men, one company of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and a great quantity of stores, besides ten or twelve colors. Not a gun was fired.

Our men immediately ran up the Southern standard and plundered the Yankee camp. The negroes were stripped of their overcoats and hats, and, under guard and the lash, put to work tearing up the railroad. They will not be treated as prisoners of war, but if any of them should chance to live long they will be reduced to their normal condition.

I should have mentioned that on the route to Dalton, Tilton was taken with its garrison of three hundred and fifty. That during a reconnoissance at Dug Gap Maj Clare had a horse killed. Col. Beck, of the 22d Alabama, was killed, and Maj. Falconer wounded in the thigh. From Dalton the army proceeded up the railroad except one or two divisions, which went to Resaca for the purpose of making a demonstration. There will be also a demonstration made upon Chattanooga, but hardly a real attack.

I might go on without end with conjectures, but that is entirely out of place, unnecessary and indiscreet. Let the people hold up their heads and rejoice, for, as Macdade said he dreamed, a man has come up from the South to destroy and annihilate the enemy.

As to the position of Sherman's army, it is something like the dog Chesney tied to the end of the car—distributed up and down the railroad from Nashville to Atlanta. He has largely reinforced his garrison on the Chattanooga and Nashville railroad, to intercept Forrest, and has the garrisons along the Atlanta road that remains in his hands strongly reinforced.

Hood seems to be following the three grand principles of war: 1. To march upon the interior line. 2. To throw his whole strength upon the weakest point of the enemy. And, thirdly, to cut him off from his base of supplies.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(TELEGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY PROGRESS.)

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. R. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

Richmond, Oct. 23.—The New York "Herald" has been received.

No later news from Sherman.

The latest official report from Missouri states that the main rebel army is still east of the Blackwater river.

The Vermont refugees have been returned to Canada.

The Governor General of Canada has assured the Governor of Vermont that he will respond to the requisition of the United States for the delivery of these criminals. The outrage excited great excitement in Vermont.

Lincoln was serenaded on Wednesday night and made a speech of some length, in which he congratulated the people of Maryland on the expiration of slavery in that State. He alluded to the intimation that he would retire and control the government if defeated in the election, and declared that whoever was constitutionally elected in November should be duly installed President in March.—If the people should deliberately refuse to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and their liberties, he knew not the power nor the right to prevent them. He still believed, however, that the people were resolved to persevere, and in his present office or out of it he was resolved to stand by them.

By a recent arrival from Europe assurances have been received at Washington from the highest sources that no vessel capable of belligerent service against the United States will be allowed to leave French ports for the Confederate ports.

Richmond, Oct. 24.—The Baltimore "American" (evening edition 21st) received.

A dispatch from Sheridan to Grant claims sixteen hundred prisoners, including two Colonels commanding brigades severely wounded.

Gen. Ramseur died on the morning of the 20th.

A dispatch from Sheridan says the telegraph line is now working to Atlanta, but no later reports received by the department. All quiet below Richmond to-day.

Nothing later from the Valley.

Fourteen hundred prisoners, captured by Early, were received at the Libby yesterday.

Richmond, Oct. 25.—Northern papers of the 22d received.

A telegram from Jefferson City say Curtis was fighting Price's advance all day on the 20th on Little Blue River, 10 miles from Independence. Rosecrans was advancing to aid Curtis. Price's camp, when last heard from, was at Waverly.

Lincoln has issued a Proclamation for thanksgiving on the last Thursday in November.

Nothing later from Sherman.

French troops have occupied Matamoras without opposition.

Cincinnati Peace Convention adjourned sine die without making nominations.

New York gold market steady. Closing quotations 209.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, Oct. 24.—Gen. Ripley, at Norfolk, has issued a General Order requiring all persons over 16, male and female, to take the oath or be sent out of the lines by the 15th of November. Parties are not to take the oath under threat or intimidation of promise of any kind, but the nature of the oath is obligatory, and the penalties, in case of violation, to be fully inflicted. Those taking the oath are to be conscripted. Portsmouth, Cherrystone, Yorktown and Norfolk are places appointed for parties to attend in order to take the oath. A number of males who have been banished rather than take the oath have arrived in our lines.

Nothing new or active here to-day.

Fattening Swine.—Farmers begin to fatten swine too late. Some do not commence till the first of autumn and others even later; the consequence is the animal scarcely gets under way when the time comes for slaughtering him. Our best managers make it a rule to keep the animal growing without intermission from the first period of its existence until ready for the pork-tub. If kept over winter, they are fed and kept comfortable throughout, and the regular fattening process is commenced early in spring. A bushel of corn given thus early in the season to a vigorous growing animal is worth much more than if fed in cold weather or in winter. One reason that farmers find it unprofitable to fatten pork, is that a large part of the process has to be performed when the weather has become so cold that much of the food is required merely for sustaining animal warmth.

The best pork raiser we know of has in one instance grown a pig eight months old so as to weigh about four hundred pounds; and in another four hundred and fifty pounds in ten months.—He has the corn ground to let at half its value.

Farmers who have not begun to fatten their swine regularly, as they should have done months ago, should commence immediately. By attending to the particulars just mentioned, they will find the business far more profitable than the too frequent practice of feeding in the ear, giving the food irregularly both as to time and quantity, and paying no attention to cleanliness and comfort. The skillful farmer, whose practice we have already described, finds that the mixture of meal and hot water makes twice as much pork as corn fed on the cob, according to careful weighing and measuring.

He prepares it by pouring into a covered tub four pails of boiling water to each heaping pail of dry meal. After standing a day or more it all becomes nearly a solid mass, and makes excellent food. The animals are kept perfectly clean, dry and comfortable, (not in a close pen, but in a small yard,) are fed with great regularity, and never quite as much as they will eat, surfeit being carefully avoided. He finds that pork thus manufactured costs him only five cents a pound when corn is a dollar per bushel.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral sermon of the late DANIEL HILTON, of Kinston, will be preached at the Presbyterian Church this morning (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Rev. A. D. BLACKWOOD will preach a Masonic Funeral on the 5th Sabbath in the present month, of I. MATTHEWS, at the late residence of said Matthews, seven miles Northwest of Raleigh.

Masons are invited by the widow to attend.

Oct. 19-4d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war over since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

October 25-4td W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.